COMMENTS:

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View Example

A. SITE DESCRIPTION

Location: _____ **Date:** _____

Major Hazards:

- Crude Oil: inhalation and skin hazard; PPE must be worn
- Flammable vapors
- Ensure emergency response and clean up equipment are grounded
- Non sparking tools are used
- All electrical energy is isolated
- Hypothermia potential, drowning (off shore activities) and slips due to icy conditions

Area Affected: _____

Surrounding Population: _____

Topography: _____

Current Weather Conditions:

_____

B. ENTRY OBJECTIVE

The objective of the initial entry to the contaminated area is to:

- Initiate Site Control (Security) ___
- Identify, Evaluate and Control all hazards
- Conduct Exposure and Area monitoring
- Identify Proper PPE
- Establish and secure Site Work Zones
- Establish Emergency Evacuations Procedures

View Example

C. OFFSITE ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION

(SEE RESPONSIBLE PARTY INCIDENT COMMAND CHART) The following personnel are designated to carry out the stated job functions on site. (Note: One person may carry out more than one job function.)

TASK FORCE LEADER:

SITE SAFETY OFFICER:

SITE SECURITY:

CONTRACTORS:

NOTE: All personnel arriving or departing the site must log in and out with the Site Security Guard. All activities on site must be cleared through the Project Team Leader.

Other: Drinking water, hand-washing stations, and potable-toilets have been supplied to all work locations.

D. OFFSITE CONTROL

All access and staging areas must be positioned upwind from Hot zone. The prevailing wind conditions are:

Site Preparation

Ensure safe access to Command Post, Staging Areas, Docks, and other areas that will involve access by incident responders and applicable equipment (this may include building roadways in certain situations). Ensure roads are sanded if conditions are icy. In addition:

Arrange traffic flow patterns

Eliminate physical hazards from work area including:

- Ignition sources in flammable hazard areas
- Exposed or ungrounded electrical wiring and low overhead wiring
- Sharp or protruding edges (glass, nails, metal) that could puncture PPE and cause cuts

View Example

- Debris, holes, loose steps, flooring, slippery surfaces, or unsecured railings
- Unsecured objects (bricks, gas cylinders, ladders)
- Debris and snow that obstruct visibility

Install skid resistant strips and other anti-skid devices on slippery surfaces
Construct staging areas and decontamination stations
Provide adequate illumination for work activities
Install wiring and electrical equipment IAW national electric code

Site Access
Purcell has been designated to coordinate access control and security at the Command Post and the Staging areas. All individuals must initially login and log-out at the Command Post until the staging areas are established. All individuals performing tasks associated with the incident must login and log out (always at the same place) at one of the access control points (whichever one is closest). Spill response vessels will notify dispatch of vessel occupants.

Safe perimeter has been established at:

No unauthorized person allowed in this area.

Staging area
The onsite Command Post and staging area have been established at:

Delineation of zones
Control boundaries have been established and have been identified as follows:

Hot zone (the contaminated area)

Decontamination Zone (dirty equipment and decontamination area),

Support Zone (clean area)

Buddy System
A buddy system shall be utilized at all times while in the hot zone, during high-risk tasks, fire fighting, use of SCBAs, IDLH atmospheres, on boat decks, in hazardous areas, remote locations, or night Time work.

View Example

E. HAZARD EVALUATION

The following substance(s) are known or suspected to be on site. The primary hazards of each are identified.

Substances Involved	Concentrations	Primary Hazards
ANS Crude Oil (Spilled) MSDS attached	To be determined	Skin, eyes, inhalation.

Hazard evaluations have been completed for each major task associated with spill responses. See attached "Task Hazard Evaluation" forms.

F. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

When engineering controls are not feasible, personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be worn to protect individuals from physical, chemical, biological and other hazards. A hazard assessment has been conducted on each significant spill response task (see attached) to determine all potential hazards, engineering controls to mitigate hazards, and PPE in the event engineering controls are not feasible.

All PPE must be inspected before and after (non-disposable) each use, cleaned regularly, and stored properly in a clean protected area. In the event PPE should become damaged, it must be replaced or repaired by a qualified person.

Standard PPE

Onshore

At a minimum, all onsite personnel must wear hardhat, safety glasses, safety toed shoes, long sleeve shirt and pants. Leather gloves must be worn when handling non-contaminated objects/equipment.

Offshore

At a minimum, PFD (vest, coat, or mustang suit), hardhat (when work is taking place), safety glasses, safety-toed boots, long sleeve shirt and pants, and (depending on weather conditions), rain suits. All boats must be equipped with survival suits.

PFD requirements
Mustang suits, float coats, or vests will be worn based on operations, location in relation to other vessels, and the weather forecast. The following guidelines will be adhered to:

- Skiff operators will wear mustang suits
- Mid size vessel operators and crew as well as fishing vessels operators and crew will wear either float coats or mustang suits when on deck. The choice will be based on weather considerations.
- Large Vessel and Barge personnel will wear work vests, or Float coats or Mustang Suits. The choice will be based on weather considerations or operational activities.
- All personnel involved in operations which require leaning outside the railing of the vessel or the barge or operating in close proximity of the edge of the dock will wear a minimum of a float coat or will be secured to the vessel with fall protection

Chemical protective PPE
To minimized exposure to chemical and physical hazards, specialized PPE may need to be worn. PPE requirements for spill incident tasks are outlined in the attached "Task Hazard Evaluation" forms.

All personnel must be trained to recognize when to wear prescribed PPE, its limitations, storage, and care.

Initial incident PPE requirements are outlined below:

Location	**Job Function**	**Level of Protection**
Hot zone	**Initial Site characterization and site control**	**Level B:** if benzene air concentrations >50 PPM **Level C:** if benzene air concentrations <50 PPM. APR w/ organic vapor cartridge
Decontamination zone	**Decontaminating people and equipment**	**Level B:** if benzene air concentrations >50 PPM **Level** C: if benzene air concentrations <50 PPM. APR w/ organic vapor cartridge

Specific protective equipment for each level of protection is as follows:

LEVEL A	LEVEL B	LEVEL C	LEVEL D	OTHER
Level A fully encapsulated suit	Saranex chemical resistant suit	Saranex or Tyvek chemical resistant suit	Flame resistant clothing	
SCBA	SCBA or Supplied Air line	Air purifying respirator	Hard hat Safety Glasses	
Nitrile inner chemical resistant gloves and booties	Inner/outer nitrile gloves and booties	Inner/outer nitrile gloves and booties	Work gloves and Safety toes shoes	

NO CHANGES TO THE SPECIFIED LEVELS OF PROTECTION SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER AND THE PROJECT TEAM LEADER.

Respiratory Protection
All individuals that are required to wear respirators must be clean-shaven, trained, respiratory fit-tested, and medically approved.

If conditions warrant the use of air purifying respirators, organic vapor cartridges shall be used when protecting against hydrocarbons. If protection is needed against chemicals other than hydrocarbons, then the onsite Safety Officer will designate cartridge type.

G. ON SITE WORK PLANS

Work activity for spill response will be outlined on ICS forms. Work plans to be reviewed are:

- ICS 204
- Site Safety Plan

H. COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES

Communication information
Telephone communication to the Command Post should be established as soon as practical. The phone number at the Command Post is: 776-7426
Communication information is outlined on the following forms:

- ICS 205
- ICS 216
- ICS 217

SEE ATTACHED

Hand Signals

- Hand gripping throat - *Out of air, can't breath*
- Grip partner's wrist of both hands around waste - *Leave area immediately*
- Hands on top of head - *Need assistance*
- Thumbs up - *I am alright, I understand*
- Thumbs down - *Negative*

Personnel in the **HOT ZONE** should remain in constant radio communication or within sight of the Project Team Leader. Any failure of radio communication requires an evaluation of whether personnel should leave the **HOT ZONE**.

I. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Decontamination involves the orderly controlled removal of contaminants (crude oil and other contaminants) from equipment and non-disposable and disposable PPE. All contaminated items must be decontaminated before leaving the spill response sight.

Personnel Decontamination and Small Equipment

All sight personnel should minimize contact with contaminants in order to reduce the need for extensive decontamination. Decontamination will be set up by the Operations unit in the following locations:

View Example

Upon leaving the hot zone, each individual will go through the following decontamination stations and follow the following procedure:

1.) Exit the work area after removing gross contamination and leaving it in contaminated area for later disposal. Enter the decontamination area by stepping on absorbent roll.

If the responder is wearing a Mustang suit, remove as much contamination as possible and place in designated bag bin for future decontamination and survey. If Mustang is lightly oiled clean and place in reuse bin. Step out of and away from boots and clothing

2.) Station #2 – Step into Galvanized wash tubs and remove all visible contamination from clothing and boots. Focus on getting boots as clean as possible as we will reuse them as long as we can get them cleaned. Use the long handle brush and decontamination solution. (orange-solv). Absorbent pads and water sprayers are available at this station to assist in the cleaning.

3.) Station #3 – Stepping from wash tub walk on absorbent roll, remove outer gloves and place in waste can

4.) Station #4 – A. Continuing on absorbent roll step into next wash tub, remove protective clothing down to the boots

5.) Station #5 – Throw disposable clothing in waste bin and place boots in personal bags for reuse

6.) Station #6 – Remove and dispose of inner glove and exit decon line into sheltered area

Location of site-specific decontamination stations and other important information:

Location of Decontamination Stations:

Pre fabricated / Mobile Decontamination stations are available at CSPRI. Directions for their use and set up are located on the tote lid. 6 decon. totes are available.

Individuals managing Decontamination Stations: Operations

View Example

Location of rest rooms, hand washing facilities and shower facilities: There are designated areas in each location at

There are also warm-up shelters at each of these locations.

Large Equipment and Vessel Decontamination
Information located in the Environmental Waste Management Plan

Disposition of Decontaminated Wastes

1.) All decontamination waste must be contained and disposed of properly
2.) Disposable PPE shall be disposed of in marked drums
3.) All Equipment and solvents used for decontamination shall be cleaned or disposed of properly
4.) The disposal of decontamination waste will be managed by the Environmental Unit Leader

See Environmental Waste Management Plan for additional information.

J. MEDICAL PLAN

Medical Surveillance
Medical monitoring programs are designed to track the physical condition of employees engaged in hazardous waste clean up and other activities, i.e., respirator wearers, fire fighters, emergency responders, etc. Prior to being assigned to a hazardous or potentially hazardous activities involving exposure to toxic materials, applicable employees must receive a pre-assignment or baseline, periodic, and exit physical to determine fitness-for-duty (refer to "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Operations").

As a follow-up to an injury or possible exposure above established exposure limits, all employees are entitled to and encouraged to seek medical attention and physical testing. Depending on the type of exposure, it is critical to perform follow-up testing within 24 – 48 hours.

First Aid and Emergency Medical

- SEE ATTACHED MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206) FOR EMERGENCY NUMBERS

View Example

- All teams, crews, and vessels are equipped with basic first aid supplies and eye wash bottles

- Transportation of on board injuries will be facilitated by transport to either the Designated Safety Boat, or one of the nearest locations with a Helo pad.

- Serious injuries may require the release of the vessel on which the patient is, so that he/she can be transported directly to shore without having to be transferred vessel to vessel.

- _____ medical and eye wash/shower stations with EMT's have been established and are located: _____

- All injuries will be reported to the Site Safety Officer and an Accident/Incident report will be initiated. The supervisor of the injured person and the Accident/Incident investigation team must complete this report.

- In the event of an emergency (see communication plan):

Call dispatch on _____ and 911 will be initiated or channel _____
call 911 via cell phone and then notify dispatch.

-
- The Safety Officer must be notified in the event of an emergency

- In event of a tsunami, earthquake, or other emergency, the Command Post Communication will broadcast over both working and emergency frequencies.

- Helicopter landing site is located: _____

- Before handling any chemicals, consult MSDSs to become familiar with signs and symptoms of over exposure and first aid instructions.

K. AIR MONITORING PLAN

To ensure spill response personnel are not exposed to hazardous chemicals, oxygen enriched or deficient atmospheres, or a flammable work environment, atmospheric and personal monitoring shall take place. The following monitoring instruments shall be used on site at the specified intervals.

Instrument	Task/Chemical	Interval

View Example

Organic vapor analyzer (HNU/OVA)	Monitor for organic vapors during spill response activities	As needed before a tasks begins, if a change occurs in task or to identify level of PPE
Four gas meter (measures LEL/O2/H2S, CO)	Conduct monitoring before Hot work, general work if working in potentially flammable, H2S, CO or O2 enriched or deficient atmospheres, and confined spaces.	- monitor before work, and a minimum of every 3 hours or continuous monitoring
UltraRae, Colorimetric Tubes	Capability of monitoring for specific chemicals such as benzene	As needed before task begins, if a change occurs in task or to identify level of PPE
Personal Monitoring equipment	To determine spill responders TWA	In atmospheres suspected to be at or above the PEL

Individuals shall also be assessed for heat stress, hypothermia, and frostbite.

L. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The emergency procedures outlined below, shall be followed by onsite personnel. The Site Safety Officer shall be notified of any onsite emergencies and be responsible for ensuring that the appropriate procedures are followed.

Tsunami/earthquake evacuation: All shore side personnel will evacuate to until completion of alert. Small vessels shall come to shore and evacuate with on shore personnel. Large vessels will move to open water off shore and ride the wave. Any tsunami advisory will be relayed by the Coast Guard to Command for relay on all broadcast frequencies.

Emergency Medical Care
(SEE ATTACHED MEDICAL PLAN ISC 206)

Personnel Injury
Follow medical plan

Fire/Explosion:
Upon notification of fire or explosion on site, the emergency signal shall be sounded and broadcast on the emergency channel. In the event of a shore-based fire, all site personnel shall assemble at a safe distance from the area and notify the local fire department via dispatch or 911.

Personal Protective Equipment Failure:

View Example

If any site worker experiences a failure or alteration of protective equipment that affects the protection factor, that person and his/her buddy shall immediately stop work and leave the area. Reentry shall not be permitted until the equipment has been repaired or replaced.

Other Equipment Failure:
If equipment failure occurs, the Site Supervisor and Site Safety Officer shall be notified immediately. It will then be determined if the failure will impact personnel safety. In the event equipment failure affects personnel safety, work will stop until appropriate actions are taken.

In all situations, when an onsite emergency results in evacuation of the area, personnel shall not reenter until:

(1) The conditions resulting in the emergency have been corrected.
(2) The hazards have been reassessed.
(3) The Site Safety Plan has been reviewed.
(4) Site personnel have been briefed on any changes in the Site Safety Plan. (should be modified as required for incident)

The following standard emergency procedures will be sued by onsite personnel. The Site Safety Officer shall be notified of any onsite emergencies and be responsible for ensuring that the appropriate procedures are followed.

Personnel Injury in the HOT ZONE:

Upon notification of an injury in the HOT ZONE the designated emergency signal _____ shall be sounded. All site personnel shall assemble at the decontamination line. The rescue team will enter the HOT ZONE (if required) to remove the injured person to the hotline. The Site Safety Officer and Project Team Leader should evaluate the nature of the injury, and the affected person should be decontaminated to the extent possible prior to movement to the Support Zone. The onsite EMT shall initiate the appropriate first aid, and contact should be made for an ambulance and with the designated medical facility (if required). No persons shall reenter the HOT ZONE until the cause of the injury or symptoms is determined.

Personnel Injury in Support Zone:

Upon notification of an injury in the support Zone, the Project Team Leader and Site Safety Officer will assess the nature of the injury. If the cause of the injury or loss of the injured person does not affect the performance of onsite personnel, operations may continue, with the onsite EMT initiating the appropriate first aid and necessary follow-up as stated above. If the injury increases the risk to others the designated emergency signal _____ shall be

sounded and all site personnel shall move to the decontamination line for further instructions. Activities on site will stop until the added risk is removed or minimized.

A. SITE DESCRIPTION

Location: Otter Creek, Cook Inlet **Date:** 7/28/05

Major Hazards:

- Crude Oil: inhalation and skin hazard; PPE must be worn
- Flammable vapors
- Ensure emergency response and clean up equipment are grounded
- Non sparking tools are used
- All electrical energy is isolated
- Hypothermia potential, drowning (off shore activities) and slips due to icy conditions

Area Affected: 336,000 square feet

Surrounding Population: 2000

Topography: open tundra-like terrain

Current Weather Conditions:

overcast and calm

B. ENTRY OBJECTIVE

The objective of the initial entry to the contaminated area is to:

- Initiate Site Control (Security) ___
- Identify, Evaluate and Control all hazards
- Conduct Exposure and Area monitoring
- Identify Proper PPE
- Establish and secure Site Work Zones
- Establish Emergency Evacuations Procedures

C. OFFSITE ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION

(SEE RESPONSIBLE PARTY INCIDENT COMMAND CHART) The following personnel are designated to carry out the stated job functions on site. (Note: One person may carry out more than one job function.)

TASK FORCE LEADER:	Janet Creole
SITE SAFETY OFFICER:	Erma Hudgins
SITE SECURITY:	Ridge Reamus
CONTRACTORS:	Safety First, Inc.

NOTE: All personnel arriving or departing the site must log in and out with the Site Security Guard. All activities on site must be cleared through the Project Team Leader.

Other: Drinking water, hand-washing stations, and potable-toilets have been supplied to all work locations.

D. OFFSITE CONTROL

All access and staging areas must be positioned upwind from Hot zone. The prevailing wind conditions are:

SE

Site Preparation

Ensure safe access to Command Post, Staging Areas, Docks, and other areas that will involve access by incident responders and applicable equipment (this may include building roadways in certain situations). Ensure roads are sanded if conditions are icy. In addition:

Arrange traffic flow patterns

Eliminate physical hazards from work area including:

- Ignition sources in flammable hazard areas
- Exposed or ungrounded electrical wiring and low overhead wiring
- Sharp or protruding edges (glass, nails, metal) that could puncture PPE and cause cuts

- Debris, holes, loose steps, flooring, slippery surfaces, or unsecured railings
- Unsecured objects (bricks, gas cylinders, ladders)
- Debris and snow that obstruct visibility

Install skid resistant strips and other anti-skid devices on slippery surfaces
Construct staging areas and decontamination stations
Provide adequate illumination for work activities
Install wiring and electrical equipment IAW national electric code

Site Access
Purcell has been designated to coordinate access control and security at the Command Post and the Staging areas. All individuals must initially login and log-out at the Command Post until the staging areas are established. All individuals performing tasks associated with the incident must login and log out (always at the same place) at one of the access control points (whichever one is closest). Spill response vessels will notify dispatch of vessel occupants.

Safe perimeter has been established at:

No unauthorized person allowed in this area.

Staging area
The onsite Command Post and staging area have been established at:
CISPRI facility

Delineation of zones
Control boundaries have been established and have been identified as follows:

Hot zone (the contaminated area)

Decontamination Zone (dirty equipment and decontamination area),

Support Zone (clean area)

Buddy System
A buddy system shall be utilized at all times while in the hot zone, during high-risk tasks, fire fighting, use of SCBAs, IDLH atmospheres, on boat decks, in hazardous areas, remote locations, or night Time work.

E. HAZARD EVALUATION

The following substance(s) are known or suspected to be on site. The primary hazards of each are identified.

Substances Involved	Concentrations	Primary Hazards
ANS Crude Oil (Spilled) MSDS attached	To be determined	Skin, eyes, inhalation.
no. 2 Diesel	2400 bbls	skin, eyes, inhalation

Hazard evaluations have been completed for each major task associated with spill responses. See attached "Task Hazard Evaluation" forms.

F. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

When engineering controls are not feasible, personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be worn to protect individuals from physical, chemical, biological and other hazards. A hazard assessment has been conducted on each significant spill response task (see attached) to determine all potential hazards, engineering controls to mitigate hazards, and PPE in the event engineering controls are not feasible.

All PPE must be inspected before and after (non-disposable) each use, cleaned regularly, and stored properly in a clean protected area. In the event PPE should become damaged, it must be replaced or repaired by a qualified person.

Standard PPE

Onshore

At a minimum, all onsite personnel must wear hardhat, safety glasses, safety toed shoes, long sleeve shirt and pants. Leather gloves must be worn when handling non-contaminated objects/equipment.

Offshore

At a minimum, PFD (vest, coat, or mustang suit), hardhat (when work is taking place), safety glasses, safety-toed boots, long sleeve shirt and pants, and (depending on weather conditions), rain suits. All boats must be equipped with survival suits.

Specific protective equipment for each level of protection is as follows:

LEVEL A	LEVEL B	LEVEL C	LEVEL D	OTHER
Level A fully encapsulated suit	Saranex chemical resistant suit	Saranex or Tyvek chemical resistant suit	Flame resistant clothing	
SCBA	SCBA or Supplied Air line	Air purifying respirator	Hard hat Safety Glasses	
Nitrile inner chemical resistant gloves and booties	Inner/outer nitrile gloves and booties	Inner/outer nitrile gloves and booties	Work gloves and Safety toes shoes	

NO CHANGES TO THE SPECIFIED LEVELS OF PROTECTION SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER AND THE PROJECT TEAM LEADER.

Respiratory Protection
All individuals that are required to wear respirators must be clean-shaven, trained, respiratory fit-tested, and medically approved.

If conditions warrant the use of air purifying respirators, organic vapor cartridges shall be used when protecting against hydrocarbons. If protection is needed against chemicals other than hydrocarbons, then the onsite Safety Officer will designate cartridge type.

G. ON SITE WORK PLANS

Work activity for spill response will be outlined on ICS forms. Work plans to be reviewed are:

- ICS 204
- Site Safety Plan

CISPRI warehouse and garage

Upon leaving the hot zone, each individual will go through the following decontamination stations and follow the following procedure:

1.) Exit the work area after removing gross contamination and leaving it in contaminated area for later disposal. Enter the decontamination area by stepping on absorbent roll.

If the responder is wearing a Mustang suit, remove as much contamination as possible and place in designated bag bin for future decontamination and survey. If Mustang is lightly oiled clean and place in reuse bin. Step out of and away from boots and clothing

2.) Station #2 – Step into Galvanized wash tubs and remove all visible contamination from clothing and boots. Focus on getting boots as clean as possible as we will reuse them as long as we can get them cleaned. Use the long handle brush and decontamination solution. (orange-solv). Absorbent pads and water sprayers are available at this station to assist in the cleaning.

3.) Station #3 – Stepping from wash tub walk on absorbent roll, remove outer gloves and place in waste can

4.) Station #4 – A. Continuing on absorbent roll step into next wash tub, remove protective clothing down to the boots

5.) Station #5 – Throw disposable clothing in waste bin and place boots in personal bags for reuse

6.) Station #6 – Remove and dispose of inner glove and exit decon line into sheltered area

Location of site-specific decontamination stations and other important information:

Location of Decontamination Stations:

CISPRI garage and warehouse

Pre fabricated / Mobile Decontamination stations are available at CSPRI. Directions for their use and set up are located on the tote lid. 6 decon. totes are available.

Individuals managing Decontamination Stations: Operations

Location of rest rooms, hand washing facilities and shower facilities: There are designated areas in each location at

CISPRI facilities

There are also warm-up shelters at each of these locations.

Large Equipment and Vessel Decontamination
Information located in the Environmental Waste Management Plan

Disposition of Decontaminated Wastes

1.) All decontamination waste must be contained and disposed of properly
2.) Disposable PPE shall be disposed of in marked drums
3.) All Equipment and solvents used for decontamination shall be cleaned or disposed of properly
4.) The disposal of decontamination waste will be managed by the Environmental Unit Leader

See Environmental Waste Management Plan for additional information.

J. MEDICAL PLAN

Medical Surveillance
Medical monitoring programs are designed to track the physical condition of employees engaged in hazardous waste clean up and other activities, i.e., respirator wearers, fire fighters, emergency responders, etc. Prior to being assigned to a hazardous or potentially hazardous activities involving exposure to toxic materials, applicable employees must receive a pre-assignment or baseline, periodic, and exit physical to determine fitness-for-duty (refer to "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Operations").

As a follow-up to an injury or possible exposure above established exposure limits, all employees are entitled to and encouraged to seek medical attention and physical testing. Depending on the type of exposure, it is critical to perform follow-up testing within 24 – 48 hours.

First Aid and Emergency Medical

- SEE ATTACHED MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206) FOR EMERGENCY NUMBERS

- All teams, crews, and vessels are equipped with basic first aid supplies and eye wash bottles

- Transportation of on board injuries will be facilitated by transport to either the Designated Safety Boat, or one of the nearest locations with a Helo pad.

- Serious injuries may require the release of the vessel on which the patient is, so that he/she can be transported directly to shore without having to be transferred vessel to vessel.

- 2 medical and eye wash/shower stations with EMT's have been established and are located: on incident site in warm zone

- All injuries will be reported to the Site Safety Officer and an Accident/Incident report will be initiated. The supervisor of the injured person and the Accident/Incident investigation team must complete this report.

- In the event of an emergency (see communication plan):

Call dispatch on 399-7886 and 911 will be initiated or channel

call 911 via cell phone and then notify dispatch.

-

- The Safety Officer must be notified in the event of an emergency

- In event of a tsunami, earthquake, or other emergency, the Command Post Communication will broadcast over both working and emergency frequencies.

- Helicopter landing site is located: CISPRI facility

- Before handling any chemicals, consult MSDSs to become familiar with signs and symptoms of over exposure and first aid instructions.

K. AIR MONITORING PLAN

To ensure spill response personnel are not exposed to hazardous chemicals, oxygen enriched or deficient atmospheres, or a flammable work environment, atmospheric and personal monitoring shall take place. The following monitoring instruments shall be used on site at the specified intervals.

Instrument	Task/Chemical	Interval

Organic vapor analyzer (HNU/OVA)	Monitor for organic vapors during spill response activities	As needed before a tasks begins, if a change occurs in task or to identify level of PPE
Four gas meter (measures LEL/O2/H2S, CO)	Conduct monitoring before Hot work, general work if working in potentially flammable, H2S, CO or O2 enriched or deficient atmospheres, and confined spaces.	- monitor before work, and a minimum of every 3 hours or continuous monitoring
UltraRae, Colorimetric Tubes	Capability of monitoring for specific chemicals such as benzene	As needed before task begins, if a change occurs in task or to identify level of PPE
Personal Monitoring equipment	To determine spill responders TWA	In atmospheres suspected to be at or above the PEL

Individuals shall also be assessed for heat stress, hypothermia, and frostbite.

L. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The emergency procedures outlined below, shall be followed by onsite personnel. The Site Safety Officer shall be notified of any onsite emergencies and be responsible for ensuring that the appropriate procedures are followed.

Tsunami/earthquake evacuation: All shore side personnel will evacuate to CISPRI facility until completion of alert. Small vessels shall come to shore and evacuate with on shore personnel. Large vessels will move to open water off shore and ride the wave. Any tsunami advisory will be relayed by the Coast Guard to Command for relay on all broadcast frequencies.

Emergency Medical Care
(SEE ATTACHED MEDICAL PLAN ISC 206)

Personnel Injury
Follow medical plan

Fire/Explosion:
Upon notification of fire or explosion on site, the emergency signal shall be sounded and broadcast on the emergency channel. In the event of a shore-based fire, all site personnel shall assemble at a safe distance from the area and notify the local fire department via dispatch or 911.

Personal Protective Equipment Failure:

If any site worker experiences a failure or alteration of protective equipment that affects the protection factor, that person and his/her buddy shall immediately stop work and leave the area. Reentry shall not be permitted until the equipment has been repaired or replaced.

Other Equipment Failure:
If equipment failure occurs, the Site Supervisor and Site Safety Officer shall be notified immediately. It will then be determined if the failure will impact personnel safety. In the event equipment failure affects personnel safety, work will stop until appropriate actions are taken.

In all situations, when an onsite emergency results in evacuation of the area, personnel shall not reenter until:

(1) The conditions resulting in the emergency have been corrected.
(2) The hazards have been reassessed.
(3) The Site Safety Plan has been reviewed.
(4) Site personnel have been briefed on any changes in the Site Safety Plan. (should be modified as required for incident)

The following standard emergency procedures will be sued by onsite personnel. The Site Safety Officer shall be notified of any onsite emergencies and be responsible for ensuring that the appropriate procedures are followed.

Personnel Injury in the HOT ZONE:

Upon notification of an injury in the HOT ZONE the designated emergency signal three short blasts shall be sounded. All site personnel shall assemble at the decontamination line. The rescue team will enter the HOT ZONE (if required) to remove the injured person to the hotline. The Site Safety Officer and Project Team Leader should evaluate the nature of the injury, and the affected person should be decontaminated to the extent possible prior to movement to the Support Zone. The onsite EMT shall initiate the appropriate first aid, and contact should be made for an ambulance and with the designated medical facility (if required). No persons shall reenter the HOT ZONE until the cause of the injury or symptoms is determined.

Personnel Injury in Support Zone:

Upon notification of an injury in the support Zone, the Project Team Leader and Site Safety Officer will assess the nature of the injury. If the cause of the injury or loss of the injured person does not affect the performance of onsite personnel, operations may continue, with the onsite EMT initiating the appropriate first aid and necessary follow-up as stated above. If the injury increases the risk to others the designated emergency signal four short blasts shall be

More Information on this Form

When do you need this form?

Use this plan as guidance and decision making during health and safety planning.

Who fills out this form?

The appropriate positions within the Unified Command.

Who signs this form?

No signature is required.

Where does this form get delivered?

This plan should be vetted through the ICS.